



BROAD EXAMINATIONS®

P.7 INTEGRATED SCIENCE EXAMINATION

TRIAL SET I TERM I 2024

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes.

Candidate's Name:

Candidate's Signature:

School Name:

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper is made up of two sections, A and B.
2. Section A has 40 questions (40 Marks)
3. Section B has 15 questions (60 Marks)
4. Answer **ALL** questions in both sections A and B.
5. All answers must be written in the space provided in blue or black ball point pens and ink. **Only diagrams should be done in pencil.**
6. Unnecessary crossing of answers will lead to loss of marks.
7. Any handwriting, which cannot be easily read, may lead to loss of marks.
8. **Do not** fill anything in the boxes indicated for Examiners' use only.

**FOR EXAMINER'S
USE ONLY**

PAGES	MARKS	SIGN
Page 2		
Page 3		
Page 4		
Page 5		
Page 6		
Page 7		
Page 8		
TOTAL		

Teacher's comment to the learner

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Approved by:
Amaka
Team Head Science Dept.

SECTION .A. (40 Marks)

1. Name the component of blood that transports oxygen in the body.

2. How do worker bees regulate temperature in the bee hive?

3. Apart from helping birds to fly, give any one other function of feathers to birds.

The diagram below shows part of the human skeleton. Use it to answer question 4.



4. Name the part of the human skeleton shown above.

5. How does chlorophyll in leaves help them to make food for plants?

6. Give any one example of molluscs.

7. In which way are kidneys important in the human body?

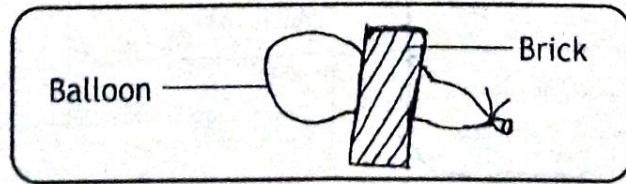
8. Give a reason why passive smoking is more dangerous than active smoking.

9. Mention any one exotic breed of goats kept for milk production.

10. State one way ferns are similar to mushrooms in terms of reproduction.

11. Suggest a reason why farmers rear draught cattle.

The diagram below shows a property of air. Study and use it to answer question 12.



12. State the property of air shown above.

13. Name the structures of a black jack plant that make it suitable for animal dispersal.

14. Write down any one sign of banana bacterial wilt in bananas.

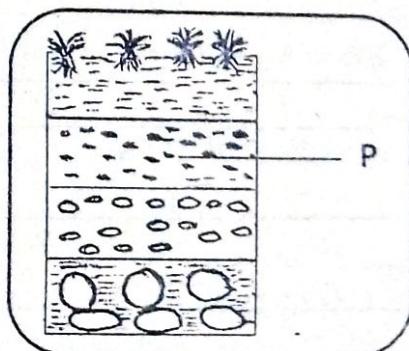
15. How are rings of cartilage useful in proper working of the human respiratory system?

16. By what process does paraffin move up the wick of a lantern lamp?

17. Name any one technique used in artificial plant propagation that involves joining parts from two or more plants so that they grow as a single plant.

18. In which way are incisors adapted to their function?

The diagram below shows soil profile. Study and use it to answer question 19.



19. Name the layer of soil profile marked P.

20. State the difference between pitch and volume of sound.

21. Write down any one characteristic of essential drugs.

22. State the importance of including a wire mesh when constructing a hutch.

23. How are banana fibres important to schoolchildren?

24. Name the class of vertebrates that spend their life in water when they are young and on land when they are old.

25. State the element of PHC that controls malnutritional diseases in humans.

26. Give a reason why salt is used in preparation of ORS at home.

27. How is a burn different from a scald?

28. Give a reason why burning of wood into ash is called a chemical change.

29. State one disadvantage of using hard materials in a flush toilet.

30. State the main reason of rinsing clothes.

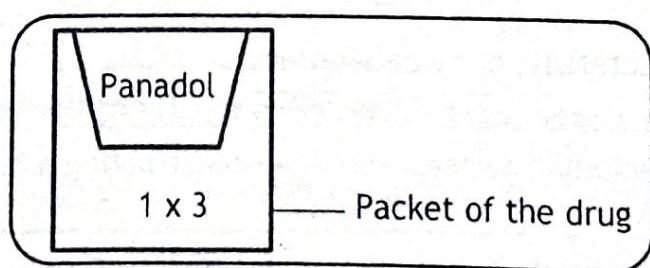
31. Name the longest bone on the human skeleton.

32. Give any one activity we do to keep the home clean.

33. State the recommended first aid for fever.

34. Mention the local material used to make pots.

The diagram below shows a packet of drugs. Use it to answer questions 35 and 36.



35. Name the information represented by 1 x 3 on the drug packet above.

36. How is the information mentioned in 35 above useful to a patient?

37. Why should shearing practice in merino sheep be done during the dry season?

38. Give a reason why water for drinking should be boiled.

39. Why is a VIP latrine said to be ventilated?

40. Apart from polio vaccine, name one other vaccine given to babies at birth.

SECTION .B. (60 Marks)

41. (a) What do we call crops that are grown and harvested in less than a year?

(b) Give any two examples of such crops.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) State any one method of harvesting root crops.

42. (a) Write down any two functions of the human skeleton.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) What general name is given to the three small bones found in the middle ear?

(c) Name the mineral salt that is responsible for the formation and hardening of bones.

43. (a) In which way are roughages important to the digestive system of man?

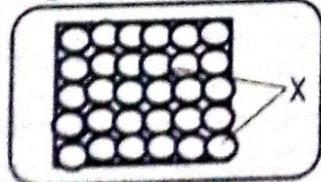
(b) Mention two parts of the alimentary canal where mechanical digestion takes place.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) How are enzymes important in digestion of food?

The diagram below shows a state of matter. Study and use it to answer question 44.



44. (a) Name the state of matter drawn above.

(b) What name is given to particles of matter marked X?

(c) Write a sentence on the arrangement of particles in the state of matter shown in the diagram above.

(d) How does heat travel through the state of matter you have mentioned in (a) above?

45. (a) Name the vector that spreads malaria to humans.

(b) Why do people suffering from malaria develop anaemia?

(c) Mention any two ways of controlling the vectors that spread malaria to people.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

46. (a) State two ways how doctors use alcohol in doing their work.

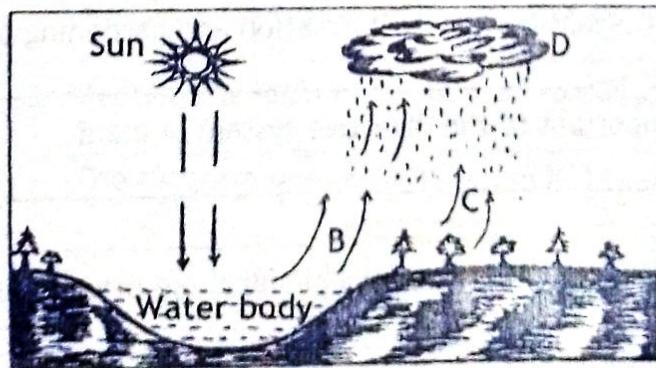
(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Mention one method of making alcohol.

(c) State any one danger of alcoholism to an individual.

The diagram below shows the water cycle in the environment. Use it to answer question 47.



47. (a) Name the processes involved in the water cycle marked;

(i) B _____

(ii) C _____

(b) Name the type of clouds formed at D.

(c) State the role of the sun in the water cycle.

48. (a) Mention two examples of floating objects.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) Why do some objects float on water?

(c) Mention the method used to measure volume of a stone.

49. (a) Mention any two methods of preparing local foods.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) What name is given to the meal that contains all food values in their right amounts?

(c) Suggest any one way of preventing food contamination during its preparation.

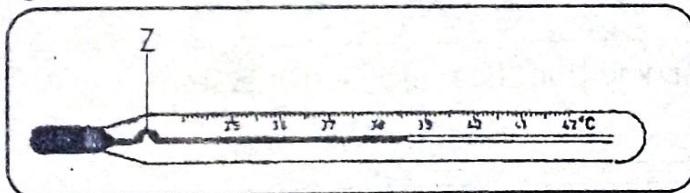
50. (a) How is the blood carried by pulmonary artery different from that carried by aorta?

(b) State the reason why blood from the right part of the heart is carried to the lungs.

(c) State the function of valves found in the human heart.

(d) State one way of increasing the volume of blood in the human body.

The diagram below is of a clinical thermometer. Use it to answer questions 51.



51. (a) Name the part marked Z.

(b) How is part marked Z useful in the use of a clinical thermometer?

(c) Name two parts of the body where a clinical thermometer is placed to measure accurate body temperature.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

52. (a) State two conditions under which bottle feeding is recommended in nurturing babies.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) In which way does prolonged breastfeeding prevent unwanted pregnancies in women?

(c) Why should breastfeeding mothers take plenty of fluids?

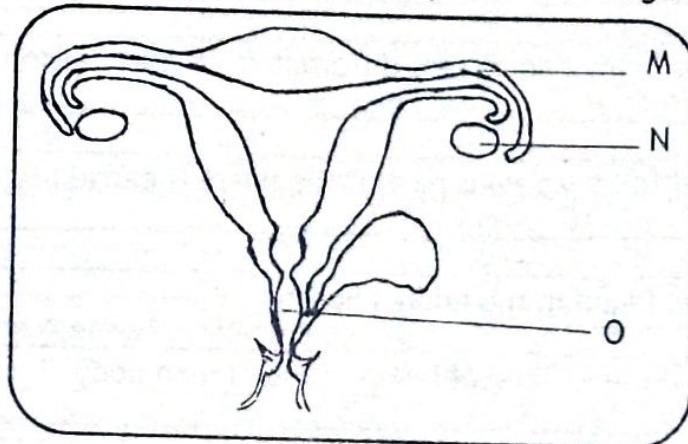
53. (a) Mention any two diseases of the human teeth.

(i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) In which way is dental flossing important in caring of teeth?

(c) Apart from dental flossing, give any one other way of caring for teeth.

The diagram below is of a female reproductive organ. Use it to answer question 54.



54. (a) Name the part marked M.

(b) State two functions of part marked N in the reproductive system.

(i) _____
(ii) _____

(c) Name one fungal disease that may affect part marked O.

55. (a) Write down the use of each of the following devices in a home;

(i) thermos flask

(ii) refrigerator

(b) Name the part of a thermos flask that prevents heat loss or gain by conduction.

(c) What is the importance of silvering the double walls of a thermos flask?

END

P.6 SCIENCE SET I TERM I 2024

QN	CORRECT ANSWER(S)	CLASS	RELATED CONTENT
1.	Man / rabbit / goat / bat/cow/elephant/lion/etc	P.6	- meaning of mammals. - their groups
2.	Fracture	P.5	- types of fractures. - their first aid.
3.	To remove the hiding places for germs.	P.4	- meaning of personal hygiene. - tools used to promote personal hygiene.
4.	Carbon dioxide	P.4	- meaning of photosynthesis. - conditions.
5.	To prevent dampness in the poultry house / prevent breakages of eggs.	P.5	- meaning of poultry. - types of chicken.
6.	For calc.	P.2	things we make from wood. - their uses.
7.	Warmth/oxygen	P.4	- meaning of germination. - types of germination.
8.	To keep their bodies warm.	P.4	- types of weather. - elements of weather.
9.	It separates brood chamber from honey chamber.	P.5	- types of bee hives. - advantages of using modern bee hives.
10.	Adventitious roots	P.4	- types of roots. - uses of roots.
11.	Elephantiasis	P.4	- all mosquito diseases. - how to control mosquitoes.
12.	They reproduce / grow / feed /excrete/locomote/respond to stimuli/respire	P.3	- characteristics of non living things. - major groups of living things.
13.	It has a proboscis for sucking food from rotting bodies.	P.4	- disease vectors. - diseases they spread.
14.	Injection method.	P.5	- all immunization sites. - importance of a child health card
15.	Some plants shed their leaves / develop thorns instead of leaves / curl their leaves.	P.4	- factors that affect transpiration. - importance of transpiration.
16.	Soil acts as a habitat for some organisms.	P.3	- uses of soil to people. - soil living organisms.
17.	It is used to find the volume of irregular objects.	P.5	- examples of floating objects. - examples of irregular objects.
18.	By wearing shoes / sandals/gum boots.	P.4	- examples of intestinal worms. - their effects on the human body.
19.	To prevent bad smell / prevent the easy spread of athlete's foot.	P.4	- indicators of poor personal hygiene.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of tools used to promote personal hygiene.
20.	Cell budding	P.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how bacteria reproduce. - uses of bacteria to people.
21.	Yeast	P.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - examples of useful fungi. - harmful fungi.
22.	To easily catch its prey / protect itself from enemies.	P.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - classes of reptiles. - uses of breeds of rabbits to people.
23.	To prevent the outbreak / easy spread of rabbit diseases / prevent bad smell in rabbit hutches.	P.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exotic breeds of rabbits. - advantages of rearing local breeds of rabbits.
24.	Cactus / sisal	P.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of plants to animals. - how to care for plants.
25.	It is used to collect rubbish.	P.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of a compost pit. - ways of promoting sanitation.
26.	Too much wind destroys crops in the garden / kills animals / destroys buildings.	P.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elements of weather. - how to manage weather.
27.	Faeces.	P.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diarrhoeal diseases. - how they spread.
28.	Water dissolves almost all solutes.	P.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meaning of; (i) solute (ii) solution
29.	Reduce the weight of crops/ reduce competition for sunlight among crops/ control crop pests.	P.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other crop growing practices. - their importance.
30.	It is used for pottery / used for brick making.	P.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - properties of; (i) clay soil (ii) sand soil.
31.	Castrated animals are easy to handle / grow fat / to prevent venereal diseases.	P.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meaning of castration. - types of castration.
32.	Severe diarrhoea / severe vomiting / severe burns and scalds.	P.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meaning of dehydration. - how to treat it.
33.	Faeces	P.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - types of digestion. - where they occur.
34.	It produces bile which emulsifies fats.	P.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - digestive organs. - their functions.
35.	Breast milk provides antibodies to a baby / is always at right temperature / is always clean / is digestible.	P.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reasons why mothers bottle feed their babies. - what is bottle feeding.
36.	Some plants are eaten as food / provide shade to people / sources of herbal medicine.	P.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - importance of plants to people. - how to care for plants.
37.	Vitamin A	P.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - examples of deficiency diseases. - how to prevent them.

38.	It helps to kill germs in water which would cause diarrhoeal diseases.	P.4	- effects of diarrhoeal diseases. - how to control them.
39.	To prevent the user's hand from getting burnt since wood or rubber is an insulator.	p.5	- insulators. - conductors.
40.	Maize / wheat / millet / sorghum/cotton/rice/ cassava/	p.4	- meaning of annual crops - how to care for them.
SECTION, B (60 MARKS)			
41.	(a) Light energy / heat energy (b) Heat from the sun is used to dry people's harvested crops / to dry people's wet clothes/used to generate solar electricity	P.5	- natural sources of heat. - artificial sources.
42.	(a) Chemical change (b) It helps in the formation of humus / manure (c) Physical change / biological change	P.5	- characteristics of changes. - examples of changes.
43.	(a) Flower (b) (i) Filament (ii) Sepal (c) Part K receives pollen grains.	P.4	- meaning of pollination. - importance of pollination.
44.	(a) Tiles / clay plates / clay cups / max pans (b) To soften clay (c) By firing them (baking them)	P.2	- uses of ceramics. - why clay soil is used to make them.
45.	(a) It stores food for a short time. (b) The lung(s) / the heart. (c) By feeding on a balanced diet / by performing regular physical exercises / feeding on a balanced diet.	P.4	- diseases that attack body organs. - how to prevent diseases that attack organs.
46.	(a) Beans / meat / egg yolk / fish (b) Proteins build the body tissues / repair worn out body tissues / replace worn out body cells.	P.4	- other food values. - their functions.
47.	(a) (i) Chalaza (ii) Egg yolk (b) It develops into a chick (c) It is porous to allow easy exchange of gases.	P.5	- factors that can inhibit the hatching of an egg. - other poultry products.
48.	(a) Water (b) Gills (c) Fish have the back bone. (d) Both fish and birds reproduce by laying eggs.	P.6	- classification table of animals. - classes of mammals.

49.	(a) Milk set (b) Molar teeth (molars) (c) Enamel (d) By brushing teeth after every meal / rinsing the mouth after a meal / dental flossing.	P.4	- disorders of teeth. - tools used to clean teeth.
50.	(i) 0.03% (ii) 78% (iii) 0.97% (iv) 21%	P.4	- uses of carbon dioxide. - uses of oxygen to people.
51.	(a) Thirsty / rapid breathing / dizziness / mental confusion. (b) Giving them plenty of fluids for drinking / fresh milk. (c) Keeping poisonous substances where children cannot reach.	P.4	why give plenty of fluids to a victim that has taken paraffin. - causes of poisoning.
52.	(a) Ptyalin (salivary amylase) (b) It prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing. (c) (i) Ileum (ii) Colon	P.5	- non communicable diseases that affect human digestive system. - digestive glands.
53.	(a) It prevents the easy spread of communicable diseases / it promotes health for all. (b) Immunization / family planning / water and sanitation/food and nutrition/maternal and child health.	P.5	- meaning of PHC. - principles of PHC.
54.	(a) Sweeping rubbish / draining away stagnant water / slashing tall bushes around the compound. (b) Compost pit (c) Diarrhoea / typhoid / dysentery / cholera	P.4	- meaning of sanitation. - dangers of poor sanitation.
55.	months / polio / 6 weeks, 10 weeks, 14 weeks/ polio / tuberculosis	P.5	- importance of immunisation - types of vaccines.

END